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FEDERATED MALAY STATES SESSIONAL PAPERS

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FEDERATED MALAY STATES
SESSIONAL PAPERS
1931

Mengandungi Laporan Dewan Persekutuan 1931; Laporan dari Ketua Setiausaha Kerajaan;Laporan pentadbiran Negeri Perak;Selangor;Laporan tahunan perkembangan sosial dan ekonomi penduduk Negeri Sembilan;Pahang;Laporan tahunan Jabatan Pertanian;Laporan dari syarikat kerjasama;laporan tahunan pendidikan;Laporan tahunan "estate duty office";Laporan Jabatan Ukur Geologi;Laporan tahunan Jabatan Buruh;dll.

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CHAPTER IX.

Education.

Financial. The expenditure upon Education (including $474,761 spent by the Public Works Department on the building and upkeep of schools) was $4,102,261. Of this sum, $571,440 was paid in grants to English aided schools and $88,405 in grants to Chinese vernacular schools. The total revenue, derived mainly from school fees, collected by the department was $265,215. In addition the education rate realised $[illegible]7,237.

Staff. At the end of the year the European male officers of the department on the Federated Malay States Establishment numbered 51 and the female 14. This included administrative and teaching staff and miscellaneous appointments.

Higher education. There are four higher local educational institutions open to students from the Federated Malay States, the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, Raffles College, Singapore, the School of Agriculture, Serdang, and the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur.

Raffles College provides a higher education in general subjects. Forty-two student teachers from English schools in the Federated Malay States were in residence during the year at Government expense. These students on the completion of their studies are employed as teachers in the Government and aided schools.

Details dealing with the instruction available at the School of Agriculture, Serdang, may be found in the chapter entitled "Production". The school is under the supervision of the [illegible]

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Details dealing with the instruction available at the School of Agriculture, Serdang, may be found in the chapter entitled "Production". The school is under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

The Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, provides a training that qualifies the students for the appointment of Technical Subordinate in one or other of the Government Technical Departments. Managed formerly by the Public Works Department, it was taken over by the Education Department at the beginning of the year.

Malay College, Kuala Kangsar.

The Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, trains probationers for the Malay Administrative Service and for various Government departments. At the end of the year there were 108 students, all boarders. The experiment of having student probationers for the Malay Administrative Service studying at the College continued to prove a success. The general health of the boys was good. The Medical Officer, Kuala Kangsar, visited the College regularly. He also gave lectures to the senior boys on practical physiology.

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The Dental Surgeon, Federated Malay States, visited the College
n July and November. Cricket, hockey, association football,
ennis and fives were played regularly. The average strength of
he Cadet Corps in 1931 was 2 officers and 53 other ranks.
Training in drill, musketry and tactics went on steadily during
the year. A short camp was held at the College in September.
It was conducted by Lieut. Wright with the help of three
instructors from the Service Company. The scouts made good
progress during the year. The average strength was 54, together
with 21 recruits.

Evening classes were held only in Kuala Lumpur. The
curriculum there comprised English, practical mathematics,
machine drawing, coach drawing, locomotive and electrical
engineering and workshop mechanics. In addition to these,
science classes were started, one class in general science and the
other in matriculation chemistry. Both these classes were well
supported. For financial reasons evening classes in other centres

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supported. For financial reasons evening classes in other centres were dropped.

The most interesting educational event of the year was the restoration of the Queen's Scholarships. It was decided that two scholarships be given yearly by the Federated Malay States Government, one a "close" scholarship for Malay subjects of the Ruler of one of the Federated Malay States or Malay British subjects, the other open to candidates of any race. The successful candidates, who are chosen by a Selection Board from amongst those who do best at a special competitive examination are sent to the United Kingdom to enable them to complete their studies at a University. The value of the scholarship which is tenable for six years varies from £150 to £500 per annum in accordance with the scholars' financial circumstances. Scholars are normally required to proceed to a residential College at Oxford or Cambridge so that they may have the advantage of the discipline and social life associated with those Universities. There was no Malay candidate at the 1931 examination.

Of the 18,286 pupils in English schools, 413 held Government scholarships, enjoying free education, board and lodging; 30 held other scholarships; 2,748 received free education from the Government and 344 free education from other sources. Thus 3,535, or 19.33 per cent., were provided with free education. All pupils in Malay vernacular schools receive free education.

There were 23 Government English schools for boys, and 12 grant-in-aid English schools for boys and 13 for girls. The total average enrolment was 7,427, 6,196 and 4,663 respectively.

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Normal classes

There were normal classes for English school teachers in all the States except Pahang, where correspondence classes took their place. The new scheme which came into force on the 1st April, 1929, and which permits of different courses for primary and elementary teachers, worked well. At the annual examinations held in March, 1931, 131 (88 men and 43 women) passed; 48 men and 15 women completed the three-year course and became trained teachers. After the examination no new first year classes were started in Taiping, Kuala Lumpur or Seremban.

Sultan Idris Training College.

At the end of the year there were 388 students and one probationer at the Sultan Idris Training College for the training of Malay vernacular teachers. One hundred and twenty-eight completed their three-year course. The total expenditure was $147,060, two-thirds of which was defrayed by the Federated Malay States and one-third by the Straits Settlements. The curriculum comprises Malay language, Malay literature, Malay history, geography, mathematics, the theory and practice of teaching, hygiene, physical training, rural science and practical gardening, handicrafts, writing, drawing and religious instruction. The Translation Bureau housed in the College continued to publish school books and light modern literature for the Malays and to translate and revise pamphlets and documents for other departments; the cost of the Bureau, exclusive of special expenditure, was $10,869. Extensions were added to the six dormitories.

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The strength of the College Company in the M.V.I., including recruits, was 219. The unit attended camp at Port Dickson; it was also inspected by His Excellency the General Officer Commanding and received a favourable report. There were 193 scouts, one of whom received a letter of commendation from Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, for his resourcefulness during a serious conflagration in the village of Layang Kanan, Perak.

Malay vernacular education.

The Malay vernacular schools are all Government institutions, the education provided being free. There were 450 schools for boys and 85 for girls with average enrolments of 36,506 and 5,118. The Malay teaching staff numbered 1,537. The Malay eagerness for the education of girls continued.

Javanese vernacular education.

In Pahang there was a Javanese school with an enrolment of 25 pupils. The Government grant amounted to $161.

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There were 301 Tamil vernacular schools with an average enrolment of 10,656 pupils. A number of estate schools were closed during the year owing to the financial depression. Thirty-one schools had gardens attached to them.

Three hundred and fifty-five Chinese schools were registered. There were 870 teachers and 18,882 pupils of whom 4,488 were girls. Grants were paid to 118 schools. The training class for Chinese teachers was continued at Kuala Lumpur. There were 47 students in two classes. The two Government primary Chinese schools had between them an average enrolment of 363 pupils.

As previously mentioned the control of the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, where apprentices to the technical departments of the various Malayan Governments are trained, passed from the Public Works Department to the Education Department as from 1st January, 1931. By the end of the year considerable progress had been made towards co-ordinating the training of the apprentices of the various departments and tentative syllabuses had been drawn up, and were being worked to, covering the various subjects taught. This school which appears to meet a very pronounced need contained 140 students at the end of the year.

At the end of the year the Federal Trade School at Kuala Lumpur had 92 students, as against 77 in 1930 and [illegible] It is not possible to increase the numbers further with the accommodation. Employment was found for [illegible]

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At the end of the year the Federal Trade School at Kuala Lumpur had 92 students, as against 77 in 1930 and 64 in 1929. It is not possible to increase the numbers further with the present accommodation. Employment was found for 13 of the sixteen boys who left the school on the completion of their training. Three ex-students were sent to the Royal Air Force Base, Singapore, and very gratifying reports on their work have been received from the Officer Commanding. A platoon of Malayan Volunteer Infantry numbering 26 was raised at the school. It is hoped that they will eventually form a special unit for work with Motor Transport Columns.

There were 50 students at the Trade School, Ipoh, 42 being Malays. The average enrolment of the Trade School at Bagan Serai was 55. Carpentry classes are attached to eight Malay schools in Perak.

The Trade School at Rembau had an enrolment of 47 boys. Carpentry and wood work were taught in this school. The progress was satisfactory.

Recreation.

Every encouragement was given to pupils to participate in games organised by the schools. In the larger schools, inter-house competitions in association football, cricket and hockey

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were run with considerable success. Other games that found favour with the boys were badminton, basket-ball, volley-ball and rugby football. The gymnasia at the Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh, and the Anderson School, Ipoh, were well patronised.

In girls' schools tennis and badminton increased in popularity and organised games were played.

Music. Music was taught at the Convent schools and a few candidates appeared for the examination of the Trinity College of Music (Theory and Practice). Singing was taught in the lower forms of all schools. Orchestras were formed by the pupils in the larger schools.

Art. Drawing and handwork were taught in all English schools. There was a considerable general improvement in the handwork.

Drama. Dramatisation formed a part of the English curriculum of all schools. The lower standards acted simple plays and dramatic stories. The senior boys and girls dramatised scenes from Shakespeare.

Orphanages. The custom of adoption among Malays, Chinese and Indians practically does away with the necessity of orphanages but such Indian orphans as cannot be traced to relatives are accommodated in the Home for Indians, Kuala Lumpur, an institution maintained by the Indian Immigration Committee. At present the number of such orphans in the Home is 18 boys and 8 girls. Such children are in demand for adoption by Indian families. The Roman Catholic Church maintains orphanages in the principal towns. The number in these orphanages is about 700. Government assists to the extent of $1 per month for each orphan not assisted in any way by relatives.

CHAPTER X.

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FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

PERAK

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1931

BY

G. E. CATOR, M.C.S.
Acting British Resident.

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CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

109. *Malay College, Kuala Kangsar.*—There were 129 boys at the beginning of 1931 and 108 at the end. Of these, 44 were Perak boys and 8 came from Unfederated Malay States. The general health of the boys was good. The Medical Officer, Kuala Kangsar, visited the College regularly and carried out regular examinations. He gave lectures to the senior boys on practical physiology which were very successful. The Dental Surgeon, Federated Malay States, visited the College twice (in July and November) during the year. The cost of running the College was $83,615, of which over half was devoted to personal emoluments. The fees paid by the States not in the Federation amounted to $810. There was a decrease in expenditure of nearly $6,000 on the previous year.

110. In December, 11 boys sat for the Junior Cambridge and 10 for the School Certificate. The results were not known at the end of the year. The standard of work is rising.

111. The training of cadets and scouts forms part of the ordinary school routine. The average number of cadets has been 55. The scouts have made good progress and they were inspected by the Commissioner for Malaya on 30th May in the competition for the Cheeseman Shield.

112. The three Student Probationers under the scheme for Malay Officers (Administrative Branch) left in July and their places were taken by the five appointed in July, 1931.

113. Games are compulsory—football, cricket and hockey being the principal games. Tennis, fives and swimming are also

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113. Games are compulsory—football, cricket and hockey being the principal games. Tennis, fives and swimming are also popular.

114. During the year the College was visited by His Excellency the High Commissioner, the Chief Secretary and His Highness the Sultan of Brunei.

115. *Other English Schools.*—The total revenue of the Education Department amounted to $198,390, of which $65,581 was collected in school fees. The total expenditure for 1931 was $1,827,688.32, of which $849,687.63 was paid in personal emoluments.

116. The total enrolment in English schools in 1931 was 7,666 as against 7,802 in 1930 and the staff consisted of 273 teachers.

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117. Europeans (very few) and Eurasians chiefly attend the Christian Brothers' schools; Malays and Indians mostly go to the Government schools, while Chinese preponderate in the Anglo-Chinese schools.

118. The total number of boys receiving free education or scholarships in 1931 was 1,281, of whom 982 were Malays.

119. Grants-in-aid to Chinese schools amounted to $53,606, and to Tamil schools $21,526.

120. At the examinations in December, 1931, 67 Malays and 189 boys of other nationalities sat for the Junior Cambridge and 33 Malays and 122 others sat for the Senior Cambridge.

121. School libraries are becoming increasingly popular. Gramophones are used in schools chiefly for oral English work. School magazines are published by most English schools, while literary and debating societies exist in the larger schools.

122. The standard of physical education in the schools has improved considerably.

123. There are two Trade Schools in Perak—one at Bagan Serai for carpentry and woodwork and one at Ipoh for mechanical instruction; the latter is very popular and applications for admission greatly exceed the accommodation available. Both schools are well equipped.

124. Twenty-five students were admitted to the Trade School, Ipoh, in July, 1931, bringing the enrolment up to 50. Of these, 42 are Malays, five Chinese and three are Tamils.

125. The new Anderson School was completed at the end of [illegible] Anderson School Hostel, Ipoh, [illegible]

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124. Twenty-five students were admitted to the Trade School, Ipoh, in July, 1931, bringing the enrolment up to 50. Of these, 42 are Malays, five Chinese and three are Tamils.

125. The new Anderson School was completed at the end of December, 1931. The Anderson School Hostel, Ipoh, was opened in June.

126. The average enrolment in the five aided English girls' schools was 1,813 as compared with 1,178 in 1930. Seventy girls took the Cambridge examinations.

127. One hundred and eighty-four boys and 33 girls were superannuated from Government and aided schools during 1931.

128. Every encouragement was given to pupils to participate in games organised by the schools, football, cricket and hockey being the most popular in the boys' schools and tennis and badminton in the girls' schools. All the boys' schools in the State held athletic meetings.

Music was not included in the school curriculum.

Drawing and handwork were taught in all English schools. Dramatisation formed a part of the English curriculum of all schools.

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129. Orphanages were maintained at the Convents at Taiping and Ipoh with the assistance of Government. The Government contribution is at the rate of $1 per head for orphans not assisted in any way by relatives.

130. *Malay Schools.*—There were 212 Malay boys' schools in Perak at the end of 1931, the average attendance being 14,223.

One hundred and fifty-seven schools have gardens which are inspected regularly by officers of the Agricultural Department; 17 schools had rice plots.

131. Basketry was taught in 129 schools and carpentry in 9.

132. The demand among Malays for elementary education for girls continues to grow. There was an average attendance of 3,186 at the 62 existing girls' schools in Perak. Hygiene, domestic science, cooking, weaving and needle-work were taught in many girls' schools.

133. Empire Day, the King's Birthday and Armistice Day were carefully celebrated and the sale of poppies for Earl Haig's Fund continues to be well supported in the schools.

134. Twenty-nine third year Perak students left the Sultan Idris Training College in January, 1931, to become teachers in Perak.

135. There were 20 Perak Government scholars at Raffles College in December, 1931.

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135. There were 20 Perak Government scholars at Raffles College in December, 1931.

136. There were 1,280 scouts and 84 scout officers in Perak.

137. Three English schools had cadet corps with 276 cadets and eight cadet officers, and there were during the year approximately 100 girl guides and brownies.

138. *Tamil Schools.*—There were 92 boys' schools as compared with 80 in 1930 with an enrolment of 3,536 as against 3,250 in the previous year. The enrolment in the two girls' schools was 278.

139. *Koran Instruction.*—The Committee for Koran Instruction held six meetings during the year. At the close of the year there were 140 Koran schools, 117 being for boys and 23 for girls. The average attendance was 6,564, representing 81 per cent. of the enrolment. The total cost per pupil was $7.43. Two new schools were opened during the year and one closed for want of attendance, while 48 applications for opening new ones were on

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the list at the end of the year. The Koran schools were open for 245 days during the year for a period of two hours a day. The principal subjects taught in the Koran schools, which are purely religious, are the reading of the Koran by rote and the meaning of the more important verses used in daily prayers.

140. At the annual examination of standard II and III pupils which was held by Visiting Teachers, there were 1,854 passes out of 2,627 entries. The standard I pupils were not examined, their promotion to standard II being left to the discretion of the teachers.

141. For the first time the examination of standard IV (the highest standard) was held by the Koran Secretary and the Visiting Teachers assisted by a few Koran teachers on one day throughout the most of Perak. Two hundred and nine boys and 51 girls passed the highest standard out of 369 and 73 entries, respectively. Ninety-seven pupils were struck off the register for indolence.

Chapter X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

142. The system of communications and transport is well developed in Perak.

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IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

189. The following are the numbers of registered schools in the State for the last two years:

	1930.	1931.
English schools	40 ...	44
Malay schools	85 ...	87
Tamil schools	182 ...	159
Chinese schools	135 ...	126
	442	416

English Schools.

190. There were two Government English schools—the High Schools at Kajang and Klang, and three aided schools—the Methodist Boys' School, St. John's Institution and the Anglo-Chinese School, Klang, providing instruction from primary (or infant) class up to Cambridge School Certificate Standard. In addition there were three Government feeder schools—Maxwell School, Pasar Road School and Batu Road School—providing instruction from primary (or infant) class up to Standard V, only and one Government secondary school—the Victoria Institution—providing instruction from Standard VI up to Cambridge School Certificate Standard. Of the boys passing out of the three feeder schools, only 70 per cent. could be accommodated at the secondary school, selection being made by means of a competitive examination. No new school was opened and no existing school closed during the year.

191. The total average enrolment for the Government and aided English schools during the year was 4,987 consisting of

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Schools at Kajang and Klang, and three aided schools—the Methodist Boys' School, St. John's Institution and the Anglo-Chinese School, Klang, providing instruction from primary (or infant) class up to Cambridge School Certificate Standard. In addition there were three Government feeder schools—Maxwell School, Pasar Road School and Batu Road School—providing instruction from primary (or infant) class up to Standard V, only and one Government secondary school—the Victoria Institution—providing instruction from Standard VI up to Cambridge School Certificate Standard. Of the boys passing out of the three feeder schools, only 70 per cent. could be accommodated at the secondary school, selection being made by means of a competitive examination. No new school was opened and no existing school closed during the year.

191. The total average enrolment for the Government and aided English schools during the year was 4,987 consisting of 2,870 Government and 2,117 aided and the percentage attendance was 96. Of the 4,987 pupils 264 were Europeans or Eurasians, 732 Malays, 1,488 Tamils, 2,451 Chinese and 52 others.

192. Six of the schools are in Kuala Lumpur, two at Klang and one at Kajang. The number of boys receiving free education or scholarships from all sources was 673, a decrease of 10 over 1930.

193. The percentage of boys receiving free education or scholarships was 13.5. Out of the total of 673, Malays numbered 394, of whom 65 held scholarships.

194. There were no girls in the boys' schools and no boys in the girls' schools.

195. Four Government English schools, namely, High School, Klang, High School, Kajang, Batu Road School, and Maxwell School, Kuala Lumpur, had special classes for Malay

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boys coming at the age of 10 from the Malay schools. The scheme was reported to be working satisfactorily and in most classes considerable improvement in the standard of work was made. At the Kajang and Klang High Schools there were not enough applicants to fill all the vacancies in these classes.

196. The Art Superintendent, Federated Malay States, was posted for duty in Selangor for handwork and art throughout the year. He extended his visits to aided schools as well as Government schools. The subjects included potato-cutting, linoleum-cutting, papier-mache work, raffia, wool-work, bead-work, leather-work, carving, bamboo-work, pottery, modelling, book-binding, paper cutting and stencilling. A new departure was the use of wire in making common objects. There was considerable progress in these subjects in most of the schools. Many of the pupils in the Cambridge Junior and School Certificate Examinations took one or more of the various drawing subjects.

197. Basketry was done at one school and gardening at three schools. Many schools took the new paper "Hygiene with Elementary Physiology" in the Cambridge Examinations.

198. The Chief Superintendent of Physical Education made only one very brief visit to Selangor; the work he saw was of a fair standard. All schools continued to follow the same syllabus as in 1930, helped by the new pamphlets issued by the Chief Superintendent of Physical Education.

199. Science teaching was continued at the Victoria

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199. Science teaching was continued at the Victoria Institution. Practical mathematics and the study of plants was begun, the latter with a view to pupils taking the general science paper in the Cambridge Examinations. Some of the laboratory equipment was reported to be useless for the present syllabus and an attempt was made to exchange it for other necessary equipment which had not yet been supplied.

200. The only commercial subject taught was book-keeping in two schools, where some pupils took this subject in the Cambridge Examinations.

201. From Government and aided schools, 340 boys sat for the Cambridge Junior Examination and 179 for the School Certificate as compared with 290 and 110 respectively in 1930. In addition there were private candidates, 81 Junior and 88 School Certificate as compared with 118 and 75 in 1930.

202. There were 172 full time teachers and 14 student teachers in Government and aided English boys' schools, as compared with 164 teachers and 21 student teachers in 1930.

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203. There were 28 private English schools in the State on the register. They cater mostly for overage boys who cannot gain admission to a Government or aided school. Some private schools presented pupils for the Cambridge examinations. Some of these schools admitted both boys and girls.

204. At the end of the year a meeting of heads of schools discussed the formation of an employment committee to assist boys leaving school. It was resolved to ask the Rotary Club as a representative body of employers to co-operate.

205. Three English boys' schools and seven English girls' schools were run by various missionary bodies and received the usual grants-in-aid from Government.

206. The number of Boy Scouts and Cubs was 1,092 as compared with 1,041 in 1930. Eight English boys' schools had troops and there were 12 troops attached to the Malay vernacular schools.

207. Girls from many of the English schools belong to Girl Guides; the Methodist Girls' School and Pudu English School had each its own company and the latter a pack of Brownies in addition and in Kampong Bharu a Brownie pack was enrolled in the presence of His Highness the Sultan.

208. The Victoria Institution and St. John's Institution maintained their cadet corps at full strength and in spite of the fact that no camps were held during the year, a satisfactory standard of efficiency was reported. The total number of cadets at the close of the year was 277.

Malay Vernacular Schools.

209. During the year there were 77 vernacular schools in the State, an increase of two over the 1930 figure. The two new

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presence of His Highness the Sultan.

208. The Victoria Institution and St. John's Institution maintained their cadet corps at full strength and in spite of the fact that no camps were held during the year, a satisfactory standard of efficiency was reported. The total number of cadets at the close of the year was 277.

Malay Vernacular Schools.

209. During the year there were 77 vernacular schools in the State, an increase of two over the 1930 figure. The two new schools were buildings erected by the villagers at Bukit Badong, Kuala Selangor, and Sungei Tua, Kuala Lumpur.

210. The average enrolment was 8,225 and percentage attendance 93.2 as compared with 716 and .2 respectively in 1930.

211. The number of Malay girls attending boys' schools was 1,499 as compared with 1,203 in 1930. In 1926 the number was 438.

212. Where there are many girls in a boys' school, one or more of the teachers is a woman, who teaches general subjects to the boys and girls in one of the lower standards and needlework to all the girls in the school. The general subjects in the higher standards are usually taught to boys and girls together by male teachers. The increasing enrolment made the existing staff and accommodation in many schools inadequate.

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213. The highest standard at present is Standard V. The percentage of pupils in each standard was Standard I, 28.3; Standard II, 21.3; Standard III, 18.1; Standard IV, 15.3 and Standard V, 17.1.

214. Basketry was taught at 71 schools, being two more than in 1930. The work showed some improvement in most schools. Twelve schools were granted free permits from the Forest Department to get materials from forest reserves. Mengkuang and bamboo from the school gardens or the local villages were extensively used. Work at present is concentrated on the simpler types of baskets such as waste-paper baskets and letter trays, which find a sale in Government offices. Carpentry was taught at Kampong Baharu School with moderate success; the work was reorganised on a more systematic plan towards the end of the year. Net-making was taught in three schools; besides the usual fishing nets, some badminton nets were made for use in schools.

215. Seventy-one schools had gardens and thanks largely to the assistance of the Agricultural Department, the work generally reached a good standard. Many gardens in the Coast districts, especially Kuala Selangor were destroyed by salt-water due to exceptionally high tides in October. Two schools had padi plots, wet padi at Dusun Tua and dry padi at Bukit Cheraka. The State Shield was won by Batu Laut, the runner-up being Ulu Yam Baharu.

216. The annual examinations were held in August

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216. The annual examinations were held in August and September. Nine hundred and thirty-one pupils including 55 girls in the boys' schools sat for the Standard V examination; 877 pupils including 51 girls passed. One hundred and fifty-four boys and 21 girls from Malay schools applied for admission to English schools; 110 boys and 18 girls were accepted; all those not accepted were either overage or had not passed Standard IV examination.

217. Of the 77 vernacular schools, 50 have playing-fields and 14 more have the use of village grounds. Four new school playing-fields were made during the year.

218. There were 266 teachers altogether, of whom 46 were untrained, 61 were pupil teachers and five were technical instructors. Pupil teachers received instruction at various centres in preparation for the Sultan Idris College entrance examination. The results of the examination showed a poor level of attainment among the Selangor pupil teachers.

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Malay Vernacular Schools for Girls.

219. There were ten Malay vernacular schools for girls during the year, the same number as in 1930, and the number of pupils was 756 as compared with 727 in 1930. There were in addition 1,499 girls attending Malay boys' schools as compared with 1,203 in 1930. In these boys' schools the percentage of girls to the total enrolment was 18.2, the total number of girls attending Malay schools was 2,255 as compared with 6,726 boys, the ratio thus being very nearly one to three.

220. The Lady Supervisor, Malay Girls' Schools, gave valuable assistance during the year and there was an Assistant Supervisor in charge of Selangor and Negri Sembilan. In December there were 36 women teachers of whom ten were employed in boys' schools. The average number of pupils per teacher in the girls' schools was 29.

221. Teachers training classes were held at which 27 teachers attended; instruction was given in lace-making, drill, writing, dictation and arithmetic. Progress was slow but steady; at the examination, five teachers earned distinction, 17 passed and five failed.

Tamil Vernacular Schools.

222. At the close of the year there were 159 schools in existence in the State, a decrease of 18 on the 1930 figure. Eleven new schools were registered and 29 existing schools were closed during the year, two of them being amalgamated

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Tamil Vernacular Schools.

222. At the close of the year there were 159 schools in existence in the State, a decrease of 18 on the 1930 figure. Eleven new schools were registered and 29 existing schools were closed during the year, two of them being amalgamated with other schools; the decrease was due to the reductions in labour forces on estates. The 1931 enrolment dropped to 5,277 as compared with 6,624 in 1930. The percentage of attendance was 87.8.

223. There were five Government Tamil schools, 147 estate schools and seven private schools. Of the non-Government schools, 136 ranked as Government grant-in-aid schools.

224. There were three Tamil Assistant Inspectors of Schools. The approximate total number of teachers was 196 of whom only 20 were trained. There were no arrangements for training these teachers. There were no Tamil schools for girls in the State but there were 1,411 girls attending boys' schools, forming a percentage of nearly 28 per cent. of the total enrolment. Needle-work was taught to the girls in Government schools; the Lady Supervisor, Malay Girls' Schools, examined it at the end of the year and reported a satisfactory standard of work.

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225. Some estate school buildings still require improvement, but owing to the financial depression, only absolutely essential works were insisted on. New schools applying for registration were made to comply with the Health Officer's requirements, before being registered.

Chinese Vernacular Schools.

226. There are facilities for primary vernacular education for boys in all villages of any size and schools of 20 or even fewer students are maintained by the community so that no one may be denied instruction. Fees ranging from 50 cents to $2 a month are commonly charged but parents who are poor are exempted from payment. Schools which afford reasonable prospects of permanence and which, on inspection, are shown to have reached a fair standard of teaching can usually receive a Government grant-in-aid, if they apply.

227. There are two schools in the State maintained by Government, namely, the Chinese Free School, Davidson Road, Kuala Lumpur, and the Chinese Free School, Sentul, Kuala Lumpur. At the end of the year the former had a staff of one Headmaster and seven Assistant Teachers and an enrolment of 271 students while the latter had one Headmaster and two Assistant Teachers and 92 students.

228. The Davidson Road School shows an increased enrolment of 15 over last year's figure and Sentul School of 11. Both schools accommodate boys and girls.

229. At the close of the year there were 126 pupils

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228. The Davidson Road School shows an increased enrolment of 15 over last year's figure and Sentul School of 11. Both schools accommodate boys and girls.

229. At the close of the year there were 126 registered schools as compared with 135 last year, with 330 teachers as compared with 358 in 1930. The total enrolment of registered schools was 6,833 pupils as compared with 9,348 pupils in 1930.

230. At the end of the year the number of Chinese aided schools in the State was 40, as compared with 35 in 1930. The average enrolment was 3,546 and average attendance was 3,290.

231. The total amount paid in grants was $29,407 as compared with $27,787 paid in 1930. The average cost per pupil was $8.93 as compared with $8.88 in 1930.

232. The number of season tickets on the Federated Malay States Railways issued was 783 as compared with 1,003 in 1930; the total cost being $2,786 as compared with $3,305 in 1930.

233. English is taught alongside Kua Yue right from the first standard.

234. All aided schools were visited by officers of the Education Department at least twice during the course of the year.

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IX.—EDUCATION.

91. The total revenue collected by the Education Department was $47,967, including school fees $24,366 and education rate $23,600.

92. The expenditure was $470,242 as compared with $458,975 in 1930. In addition $9,737 was spent by the Public Works Department in annually recurrent expenditure on maintaining buildings. Grants-in-aid to English schools amounted to $59,463 as against $54,560 in 1930.

93. English aided schools collected $39,963 in fees as against $44,032 in 1930. The average amount of grant-in-aid per pupil was $46.20.

94. Primary education is offered in the Primary Divisions of all English schools, and in all Malay, Chinese and Tamil vernacular schools.

95. *Malay Vernacular Schools.*—There were 81 of these schools—the same number as in 1930. The average enrolment of boys in these schools was 6,741, and the percentage of attendance 94 as against 6,412 and 93 in 1930.

The number of girls in attendance at boys' schools increased from 1,092 in 1930 to 1,214 in 1931.

Attendance at these schools is compulsory for Malay boys between the ages of seven and fourteen who live within two miles of a school.

These schools aim at giving a general education which will fit a boy for employment on the land, or for such work as does not demand a knowledge of English.

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FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NEGRI SEMBILAN

FOR THE YEAR

1931

BY

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These schools aim at giving a general education which will fit a boy for employment on the land, or for such work as does not demand a knowledge of English.

96. Intensive training in English is given in special classes in the English schools for boys who proceed to them from the vernacular schools.

Progress is being made in physical training in these schools.

97. All vernacular schools except two have school gardens. Assistance and supervision in the work of these gardens is given by the Agricultural Field Officer.

The value of these gardens is proved by the fact that no fewer than 1,688 boys are reported to have vegetable gardens in their own houses, as a result of the training they have received in the schools.

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98. Basketry is taught in 75 schools. The standard of the work continued to improve. Exhibits were sent to the Agri-horticultural Show at Kuala Lumpur.

99. Six schools were graded as "excellent", 41 as "good", 30 as "fairly good", and four as "fair".

100. *Tamil Vernacular Schools.*—Thirty-six schools were sending in returns at the end of the year as against 63 in 1930. Twenty-five estate schools and one private school were closed owing to reduction of labour forces and financial difficulties.

The average number of pupils was 1,086 as against 1,970 in 1930.

101. *Government Tamil School.*—Two trained teachers were in charge of this school, and the average enrolment was 59.

Aided Schools (Tamil).—There were 40 teachers in 36 schools. Only five of these teachers were trained. Progress in these schools was retarded by the unsettled conditions of labour. These schools are regularly inspected by the Health Department. No fees are charged in estate schools and the Government schools. Private schools charge $1 or $2 a month per pupil.

102. *Secondary Education (boys).*—Government maintains the King George V School at Seremban, and English schools at Kuala Pilah, Tampin and Port Dickson.

103. There are three aided schools in Seremban. All these

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102. *Secondary Education* (*boys*).—Government maintains the King George V School at Seremban, and English schools at Kuala Pilah, Tampin and Port Dickson.

103. There are three aided schools in Seremban. All these schools are combined Primary and Secondary Schools. Fees are charged both in Government and in aided schools: at the aided schools at the rate of $2.50 per mensem in Primary Division, and $4 in the Upper Classes from Standard V upwards.

104. Free education is given to certain Malay boys by means of scholarships and under certain conditions a similar concession may be given to children of necessitous parents.

105. The average enrolment in Government schools was 1,103 as against 1,099 in 1930. Aided schools had 869 as against 864.

106. Hand work of various kinds was taught in the Government schools at Seremban and Kuala Pilah by trained European mistresses.

Hygiene, physical training and games form part of the curriculum in all English schools.

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107. There is a good library in King George V School at Seremban. Literary and debating societies, as well as dramatic and musical performances are a feature of the education at this school.

108. The economic depression is making it difficult for boys with an English education to find suitable employment and the need is now rather for vocational training.

Eighteen boys held scholarships at the Trade School, Kuala Lumpur.

A Trade School was opened at Rembau in this State in 1930. The average enrolment was 47, and the average attendance 42. The subjects of instruction were English, arithmetic, drawing and carpentry.

109. *Raffles College.*—Fourteen selected students from English schools have been sent to Raffles College, Singapore, in the last four years.

110. Seventeen students belonging to this State qualified as teachers at the Sultan Idris College, Tanjong Malim, Perak.

111. *Education of Girls.*—There were eight vernacular schools for girls. The average enrolment was 545 as against 465 in 1930.

112. The Convent School at Seremban, which is aided by Government, is the only English school for girls in the State. One hundred and fifty-four girls are attending boys English schools.

A Lady Medical Officer conducted medical inspections at all

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A Lady Medical Officer conducted medical inspections at all girls' schools.

113. The Government Dentist attended at the Infant Welfare Centre, and boys from English and Malay schools were sent to him for treatment.

Vaccination was done at all schools and travelling dressers visited all schools regularly.

114. Playing fields have been provided for all English schools and most vernacular schools. Games are playing an increasing part in the life of all schools.

115. The King George V School at Seremban maintains a hostel for Malay boarders.

The fine new building of the Kuala Pilah school was completed and occupied at the beginning of the year.

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116. *Scouts.*—There are now 14 troops of Boy Scouts with 453 members in the English schools. In the Malay schools there are 20 troops with 306 members.

There is one company of Girl Guides at Seremban. Although its members are pupils at English schools the company is under independent control.

117. Instruction in the Koran is given in Malay vernacular schools. This teaching is under the supervision of a Malay Committee.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

118. *Roads.*—The Public Works Department upkept a total mileage of 507 miles and 16 chains of metalled roads, of which 342 miles and 45 chains were asphalted. Forty-nine miles and 22 chains were remetalled during the year.

Roads generally were well maintained throughout the State. The total cost of maintenance was $421,912 or $861 a mile. In addition 218 miles 32½ chains of bridle-paths linking up populous areas with the main roads were upkept.

119. *Railways.*—No new railway construction took place. [illegible] Rahau to Kuala Pilah was abandoned

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(*b*).—OFFICIALS.

In the case of officials, estimates of the cost of living of Europeans on a framed budget have been calculated and published in Colonial Office Publication No. 56 of 1930, printed and published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. In the case of non-Europeans, it is not possible to lay down any standard rate of living, as, apart from mere rent, food and clothing (which vary greatly both individually and by nationality), there are many other varying factors which must be taken into consideration.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

63. Education in Pahang may conveniently be divided into three main heads, namely:

(*a*) Malay vernacular schools;

(*b*) English education;

(*c*) Other vernacular schools.

MALAY VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

64. *Historical survey.*—The earliest Malay vernacular school in Pahang was opened in the year 1891 and in the following year had an enrolment of 30 boys including two sons of the Sultan. For some years this continued to be the only vernacular school and it was not till 1897 that two more schools were opened, but in 1898 the total number had increased to six with an enrolment of about 200. There appeared to be at that time a reluctance on the part of parents to send their children to school but this was

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Malay Vernacular Schools.

64. *Historical survey.*—The earliest Malay vernacular school in Pahang was opened in the year 1891 and in the following year had an enrolment of 30 boys including two sons of the Sultan. For some years this continued to be the only vernacular school and it was not till 1897 that two more schools were opened, but in 1898 the total number had increased to six with an enrolment of about 200. There appeared to be at that time a reluctance on the part of parents to send their children to school but this was gradually overcome by the efforts of District Officers, and from 1900 onwards there was a gradual and steady increase in the number of such schools. It is of interest to note that in 1901 two Pahang students were sent to the Malacca College to be trained as teachers and that they took first and second places in the college in the graduation test of 1903.

An important factor in the development of such schools for boys was the appointment of a separate Inspector of Schools for Pahang in 1913, the number of schools in that year being 35, increasing to 42 in the following year and reaching the figure of 80 in 1931.

The year 1914 saw the opening at Pekan of the first vernacular girls' school in Pahang although prior to that year a few girls had been attending boys' schools. In 1931 the number of girls' schools in Pahang was five.

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65. *Enrolment.*—In 1931 the average enrolment of the 80 boys' schools was 4,719 with an average attendance of 90 per cent., while for the five girls' schools the average enrolment was 272 and the average attendance 89 per cent. As regards girls' schools, however, it must be noted that in 1931 some 730 girls were attending boys' schools owing to the lack of accommodation in girls' schools. The regulations as to age, hours of instructions and general curriculum of boys' schools are laid down in the Education Code, and attendance under the Enactment is compulsory.

Many additional applications for new schools are still outstanding and await financial provision and it may confidently be said, therefore, that parents like their children attending vernacular schools and that the children on their part have a like inclination for regular attendance. Indeed it may be said that the increasing demand both for boys' and girls' schools in Pahang continues to be the most outstanding feature of vernacular education.

66. *Tuition in Malay vernacular schools.*—Education in Malay vernacular boys' schools is chiefly primary, the highest standard being standard V. In 1931, 578 boys were presented for standard V examination and 554 passes were obtained, the percentages of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class certificates being 20, 45 and 32.

67. *Arts and crafts.*—Apart from the three Rs in primary education a very important and practical side of education in these schools is contained in the teaching of arts and crafts

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67. *Arts and crafts.*—Apart from the three Rs in primary education a very important and practical side of education in these schools is contained in the teaching of arts and crafts, e.g., basketry, carpentry, fishing nets and gardening. Basketry was taught in 67 schools by 83 qualified instructors and particular attention is given to the production of minute-paper trays, waste-paper baskets, shopping baskets and hand-bags and similar types which obtain a ready sale in offices and the kampongs; carpentry was taught under a carpentry instructor in these schools which supplied a considerable amount of school furniture for their districts, while a start was made in net-making in two schools on the East Coast and this will be further developed amongst the fishing villages on the East Coast in 1932. Gardening not only of flowers but of vegetables, fruit trees, and in some cases of padi plots, is taught in all Malay boys' schools and with the valuable co-operation of the Agricultural Department there was a definite improvement in the standard of gardening during the year. Apart

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from gardening in schools a start was also made in "home gardens" and at the end of the year "home gardens" were being cultivated by pupils in 72 schools under the guidance of head and group teachers.

68. *Physical training.*—Physical instruction is given in all vernacular boys' schools. Every boys' school has a drill ground and 47 have playing fields where football (the most popular game), badminton and other games are played.

69. *Religious instructions.*—The Koran schools are separate from the Malay vernacular schools though the use of vernacular school buildings is allowed in the afternoons for Koran school purposes. Except for the payment of teachers' salaries these schools are not controlled by the Education Department. Thirty-eight Koran schools were maintained during the year and the number of pupils was 1,485. The management of the schools continued in the hands of a Committee, of which the Hon'ble the Tengku Besar, C.M.G., M.F.C., M.S.C., was the President.

70. *Girls' schools.*—As in boys' schools the education in girls' schools is also primary and the total number of girls who passed standard V in 1931 was 15. Arts and crafts in the shape of weaving, needlework and cookery form a very useful part of their curriculum.

71. *Staff.*—In the 80 boys' and five girls' schools in Pahang the total number of male teachers was 184 and of female 12, the average number of pupils per teacher being 25.

English Education.

72. *Historical.*—The first reference to English education in Pahang is the report of an appointment in 1897 of an English tutor to the Pahang Rajahs but this school was closed in 1899.

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73. *Tuition.*—Education in the Pekan English school is still primary but in the four other Government English schools it is both primary and secondary, instruction being given in the Junior Cambridge class. It has not been found practicable to form a school certificate class in Pahang owing to shortage of staff and the small number of pupils qualifying, but every effort is made to obtain admission to schools in other States for Pahang boys who have passed the Junior Cambridge examination and are desirous of continuing their studies.

74. *Enrolment.*—The average enrolment of boys and girls in Government English schools in 1931 was 834 and of these 665 were studying in standards I to IV, 148 in standards V to VII and 21 in the Junior Cambridge class.

75. *Nationalities of pupils.*—According to nationalities there were 22 Europeans and Eurasians, 231 Malays, 350 Chinese and 241 Indians.

76. *Free pupils and scholarships.*—The large majority of Malays admitted to English schools are free pupils and ten Government scholarships are awarded annually to the most promising of these boys. The total number of pupils receiving free education, inclusive of 55 scholarships, in December, 1931, in English schools was 212, of whom 182 were Malays.

77. *Examinations.*—The number of pupils who sat the annual school examinations was 803 and the number of passes 665 or 83 per cent. The percentage of passes for Malays only was 86. In addition, 19 pupils were presented for the Junior Cambridge examination and five passed.

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78. *Staff.*—In the five English schools there are 32 teachers, of whom 24 were trained and eight untrained. Of the teachers 27 were Indians, four Chinese and one Malay. There are no female teachers in English schools.

79. *Physical training.*—In all English schools physical training is given in accordance with the Education Code. Four of the schools have playing grounds (the one at Raub being due for completion in 1932) and cricket, football, hockey and badminton are the most popular games. All English schools have Scout Troops, the total strength in 1931 being 168 scouts and ten officers. Great keenness is shown in the movement.

80. *Religious instruction.*—In English schools no regular religious instruction is given though special instruction is given to pupils preparing for the Cambridge examinations in religious knowledge.

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English Education.

72. *Historical.*—The first reference to English education in Pahang is the report of an appointment in 1897 of an English tutor to the Pahang Rajahs but this school was closed in 1899. In 1907 a Government aided Anglo-Chinese school was opened in Bentong, a similar school in Raub in 1912 and in the following year the Government English school at Kuala Lipis was opened. The two former schools were taken over by Government in 1922 and 1923, respectively, a new Government English school was opened in 1920 in Kuantan and the present English school in Pekan in 1926.

In 1931 there were five Government English schools with an enrolment of 834 (of whom 108 were girls) and an average attendance of 94 per cent., and in addition there were two private schools with an enrolment of 70. Only one hostel for Malay boys is maintained at Kuala Lipis, the average number housed in 1931 being 60.

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73. *Tuition.*—Education in the Pekan English school is still primary but in the four other Government English schools it is both primary and secondary, instruction being given in the Junior Cambridge class. It has not been found practicable to form a school certificate class in Pahang owing to shortage of staff and the small number of pupils qualifying, but every effort is made to obtain admission to schools in other States for Pahang boys who have passed the Junior Cambridge examination and are desirous of continuing their studies.

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81. *Inspection and hygiene.*—A regular visitation of all schools by officers of the Health and Medical departments is carried out. Each school maintains a supply of simple medicines and hygiene is taught to pupils in all schools. Children found suffering from yaws and other skin diseases are sent regularly to the Medical Department for treatment. All teachers are examined annually for tuberculosis and no cases were found in 1931. The general health in 1931 was on the whole quite satisfactory.

Other Vernacular Schools.

82. Chinese, Tamil and Javanese vernacular schools have for some years been in existence in Pahang.

83. *Chinese.*—There were 26 Chinese schools in Pahang in 1931, of which three were Government aided schools and 19 unaided. The average enrolment was 930 boys and 236 girls and the average attendance 92 per cent. The number of teachers (all untrained) was 50 male and 7 female. The control of these schools, apart from administration of the grant-in-aid to three schools, is outside the Education Department but periodical visits of inspection are made by the Assistant Director of Education (Chinese). In 1931 the cost of the grants-in-aid to Government was $1,070.

84. *Tamil and Javanese.*—In 1931 there were 12 Tamil and one Javanese schools, mainly estate schools, and all of them received grants-in-aid from the Government amounting to $2,548. The average enrolment of the 12 Tamil schools was 420 and the average attendance 86 per cent., corresponding figures for the Javanese school are 25 and 88 per cent. The number

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85. *Training of teachers and evening classes.*—The proportion of trained to untrained teachers in Malay schools is steadily being improved by the sending of untrained teachers for a three years' course at the Sultan Idris Training College. Ten teachers graduated from the college in 1931 for work in Pahang and during the year thirty-three others were in course of training. In each district classes for pupil teachers are held regularly in preparation for the college entrance examination and a distinct improvement in the work of these pupil teachers was shown in 1931.

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There were six Government evening classes in English conversation and composition, chiefly for subordinate officers for whom an elementary knowledge of English may prove useful. In addition a typewriting class was held at Pekan and a tuition class for clerks studying for promotion at Kuala Lipis. The total average enrolment of these classes was 95 and the total cost to Government $1,643 as against $3,589 in 1930.

86. *Malay College, Kuala Kangsar.*—At the beginning of the year 12 Pahang boys were in residence at the college. During the year there were two withdrawals and one admission leaving eleven at the end of the year.

87. *Trade School, Kuala Lumpur.*—A trade school was opened in Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, on 1st July, 1926, and Malay boys have been sent from Pahang since that date. At the end of 1931, 23 Pahang boys were attending the school at Government expense. The aim of the school is to train boys, who must be over 14 years of age and under 17, to follow a trade for a livelihood, i.e., as fitters, motor mechanics, blacksmiths, etc., The course lasts for three years and no fees are charged. A monthly subsistence allowance of $10 and travelling expenses of candidates selected are paid by Government.

88. No educational work in Pahang is conducted by missionary bodies. A private school for European children has been established on Fraser's Hill and an application has been received for a site for a similar school on the Highlands. An application has also been received from the Roman Catholic Church for a site on Cameron Highlands with a

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89. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The total revenue derived from fees, sale of books, sarongs and baskets, etc., was $20,680 and the total expenditure, inclusive of buildings, was $270,230.

The cost to Government per pupil was as follows:

Malay vernacular schools	...	...	...	$ 25
Government English schools	...	...		111
Aided vernacular schools	...	...	...	5.50

The figure $111 per pupil in Government English schools is high as it includes Public Works expenditure and expenditure on scholarships. If such expenditure is deducted and allowance made for revenue from fees and fees remitted the cost per pupil works out at $51.50.

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